

AG RIPPA

37BC - 36BC - 31BC

MARCUS VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA
c 63BC - 12BC = 51yo

Roman general. A close friend of Octavian (later Emperor Augustus), he won a name in the wars in Gaul before becoming Consul in 37BC. He organized Octavian's fleet and is generally given much credit for the defeat (36BC) of SEXTUS Pompeius in the naval battles of MYLAE and NAUOCHUS (N. Sicily). Agrippa took part in the war against Antony, and his

naval operations view the basis of
action, decide action at ACTION (318C)
He was perhaps the most trusted of all
Augustus' lieutenants and understood
many things, notably in putting
down disorders in both East and West. His
third wife was Augustus' daughter Julia.

Sept 32 B C

DURANT

The fleet of Antony and Cleopatra sailed into the Ionian Sea, 500 warships strong; no such armada had been seen before. Supporting it was an army of 100,000 infantry & 12,000 cavalry, mostly supplied by Eastern princes and kings in the hope of making this a war of liberation from Rome. Octavian crossed the Adriatic with 400 vessels, 80,000 foot, 12,000 horse. For almost a year the rival forces prepared and maneuvered.

32 BC

DURANT

Antony married Cleopatra

32 BC

The Romans were furious when they learned that Antony had given Roman territory to the Egyptians. Octavius denounced Antony in the Senate (32 BC) and declared war on Cleopatra, in the name of the Roman Senate. Antony was in Media, and Cleopatra joined him at Ephesus when she heard of the war.

32/31 BC

32-31 BC

Antony & Cleopatra spent the winter of 32/31 BC in SAMOS in feasting & entertainment. Antony divorced his wife OCTAVIA

OCTAVIA bore her rejection from Antony silently, lived quietly in Antony's house at Rome, and brought up faithfully his children by FULVIA and the 2 daughters that she herself had given him. The daily sight of her mute desolation inflamed OCTAVIAN'S conviction that both Italy and he were doomed if Antony's plans succeeded. He saw to it that Italy should realize the situation; Antony had married the Queen of Egypt, had assigned to her & her illegitimate offspring the most tribute-yielding of Rome's provinces,

was seeking to make Alexandria the capital of the
Empire, and would reduce Rome and Italy to subordinate
roles. When Antony sent a message to the Senate, asking the
Senate to grant him a divorce, proposing that he and Octavia should
lead separate lives, and that the institutions of the Republic
should be restored, OCTAVIAN accepted a difficult situation
by siding with the Senate what he claimed was Antony's
will, which he had taken by force from the Volat
Virgins. He named Antony's children by Cleopatra his own
sons and decided that he should be buried beside the
Queen in Alexandria. He convinced the Senate that Cleopatra
was poisoning Antony. The Empire through Antony, with
characteristic unity OCTAVIAN declared war (38 BC) against
her rather than Antony, and made the conflict a holy
war for the independence of Italy.

32BC

When civil war broke out between Octavius and Antony, Herod was prevented from helping Antony because Cleopatra wanted Herod to make war against MALCHUS

JULY 32 BC

Octavian illegally gained possession of Antony's will and read it out in public; it promised large legacies to his children by Cleopatra, and asked for his body to be returned to Cleopatra for burial should he die in Italy. This was hardly the will of a true Roman, and the Senate declared war.

Julen
32 BC

Senate deprived Mark Antony
of his Roman powers, thus making
civil war inevitable

32 BC

DURANT

Antony sent a letter of divorce to OCTAVIA; married CLEOPATRA, confirmed her and Caesarion as joint rulers of Egypt and Cyprus, and bequeathed the Eastern provinces of the Empire to the son and daughter that Cleopatra had borne him. Knowing that he would soon have to square accounts with OCTAVIAN, he abandoned himself to a year of frolic and luxury. Cleopatra encouraged him to dare the lost gamble for omnipotence, helped him

Mexican Army and a fleet.

32BC

Antony divorced OCTAVIA
and Octavian obtained an
annulment of Antony's powers
as triumvir along with
declaration of war against
CLEOPATRA

32 BC

Italy and the western provinces
swore an oath of allegiance to OCTAVIAN,
but the majority of the senators fled to
Antony.